U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

POLLUTION REPORT
(Correction)

I. HEADING

DATE: April 24, 1996

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SUBJECT: Mc Nulty Trucking, Riverside Twp., Burlington County, New Jersey

POLREP No: One (1) and Final

II. BACKGROUND

Site No.:	GC
Response Authority:	CERCLA
NPL Status:	Non-NPL
State Notification:	Yes
Action Memorandum:	Approved August 28, 1995
Start Date:	October 6, 1995
Demobilization Date:	April 18, 1996
Completion Date:	April 19, 1996

III. SITE INFORMATION

A. Incident Category

CERCLA Incident category: Inactive Production Facility

B. Site Description

1. Site Location

The McNulty Trucking site is a bankrupt fuel delivery facility located at the corner of Lincoln and Pulaski Streets in Riverside, Burlington County, New Jersey. It is approximately 2 acres in size and consists of two buildings constructed of cinder blocks and wood. The main building functioned as a maintenance garage and office space. The second building functioned as a pump house. Both buildings have been boarded up as a result of children vandalizing the facility.

In addition to the buildings, there are two 20,000 gallon vertical fuel storage tanks and a fuel loading rack. The bottom rungs of the tank ladders had been cut by the township to prevent children from scaling the tank. The loading rack is in a state of disrepair.

There are no on-site storm drains, the nearest being approximately 500 feet off-site. The confluence of the Rancocus Creek and the Delaware River is within 1,300 feet.

There are five homes and a warehouse immediately around the facility.

2. Description of Threat

Two containers of acid, combined volume estimated at 15 gallons, are inside the garage/office building. These two drums are labeled as a ready to use cleaner containing hydrofluoric acid. The acid poses a threat to individuals coming into direct contact with it. Acute exposure to acids, particularly strong acids such as hydrofluoric acid, leads to the oxidation of tissue, whether it is skin tissue as a result of dermal exposure or respiratory tract tissue as a result of inhalation.

There are numerous containers which appear to be paint and paint thinners. The paint and paint thinners present a risk of exposure should the cans be tampered with.

The pump-house contains several oxygen and acetylene gas cylinders which can be easily tampered with resulting in a release and potential fire threat.

C. **Preliminary Assessment Results**

On March 31, 1995, an Expedited Site Assessment was conducted at the site. The site consists of two buildings constructed of cinder blocks with wooden roofs and concrete flooring. The main building, approximately 60 feet by 30 feet, functioned as a maintenance garage and office space. The second building, approximately 20 feet by 20 feet, functioned as a pump house. Both buildings have been boarded up as a result of children vandalizing the facility.

There are two 20,000 gallon vertical fuel storage tanks and a fuel loading rack. The tanks have been drained, however, due to the elevation of the drain pipe, approximately 1,500 gallons of fuel oil/water mixture is still present. The bottom rungs of the tank ladders had been cut by the township to prevent children from scaling the tank. The loading rack is in a state of disrepair.

The facility is serviced by public sewerage. There are no on-site storm drains. The nearest one is approximately 500 feet off-site. The confluence of the Rancocus Creek and the Delaware River is within 1,300 feet.

There are five homes and a warehouse immediately around the facility.

Two containers of acid, combined volume estimated at 15 gallons, are inside the garage/office building. These two drums are labeled as a ready to use cleaner containing hydrofluoric acid. Field testing indicated the pH to be less than 1.

Also, inside the garage/office building are numerous containers of what appears to be paint and paint thinners, and several open drums of motor oil. Paper and debris are strewn throughout the interior.

The pump-house contains seven compressed gas cylinders. The cylinders include "oxidizer", presumably oxygen, acetylene and nitrogen. The remaining are labeled nonflammable gas.

IV. RESPONSE INFORMATION

A. Situation

1. Current Situation

All wastes have been removed from the site and sent for disposal at CERCLA/RCRA approved TSDF's according to EPA's off-site disposal policy. The site was secured and demobilization was completed on April 18, 1996. Transport of wastes from the site was completed on April 19, 1996.

2. Removal Action to Date

On March 31, 1995, an Expedited Site Assessment was conducted at the Site to identify hazardous wastes and substances at the Site and determine Removal eligibility.

An Action Memorandum was prepared for the Site and signed on August 28, 1995.

On October 6, 1995, ERCS secured the doors of the garage/office building. No other work could be accomplished at that time since an access agreement with the property owner had not been attained.

On April 1, 1996, OSC's attempted to neutralize the hydrofluoric acid, however, it was determined that the process would be extremely time consuming. The Burlington County Household and Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Facility, located in Columbus, NJ, was contacted and the facility agreed to accept the acid for disposal. A delivery time was set.

On April 2, 1996, OSC's delivered the acid to the Burlington County Household and Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Facility.

On April 9, 1996, approximately 250 gallons of waste motor oil was pumped from leaking drums located near the vertical storage tanks. The vertical storage tanks were also scheduled to be pumped, however, they could not be accessed.

On April 15, 1996, the OSC met on site with the ERCS Response Manager(RM) to outline and schedule work to be done at the site.

On April 17, 1996, ERCS mobilized equipment and personnel to the site. Excavation of contaminated soil began. Access plates on the vertical storage tanks were removed and the quantity of oil/water remaining in the tanks was estimated at approximately 1,000 gallons. All containers on site were staged in the garage area. The cylinders in the pump house were inspected and inventoried. Transport and disposal of materials at the site were coordinated. In addition, all above ground piping was drained.

On April 18, 1996, Excavation of the soil was completed. Backfilling of the excavation areas was also completed. Empty drums were transported off-site for disposal. A partially full drum of ammonia based cleaner and several small containers of pesticides and solvents were delivered to the Burlington County Household and Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Facility for disposal. Compressed gas cylinders in the pump house were taken by a local welding supplier at no charge.

On April 19, 1996, the roll-off containing the contaminated soil was transported from the site for disposal. This completed all work scheduled for the site.

B. **Planned Removal Actions**

No further activities are anticipated at this time.

C. **Next Steps**

No further activities are anticipated at this time.

D. **Key Issues**

None

V. Cost Information

The following information is estimated cost for the removal action as of April 24, 1996.

ERCS	
IT Corp.	$ 330
OHM Corp.	$ 10,000
EPA (Intermural/ Extramural)	$ 7,000
Total Cost to Date	**$ 17,330**

The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The cost accounting provided is this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure that the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.